The Walker Divorce Case. COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

CATHERINE P. P. WALKER, BY HEE NEXT PRIEND,
CERISTIAN S. SLOANE, VS. WILDES P. WALKES. Before Hon. Judge Ingraham. FOURTH DAY.

The court room was densely crowded this morning, and the interest in the result of the suit seems to be increasing as the proceedings progress. The auditors were entirely of the male sex. The plaintiff and one lady friend, together with her father and other friends were seated near the coun-

The cross examination of William S. Birch. ness for the plaintiff, (which was postponed yesterday in consequence of his illness,) was resumed to-day. Witness deposed as follows:—

To Mr. Busteed-I made the affidavit about Walker before a Commissioner, whose name I do not remember; Mr. Walker took the affidavit afterwards; it was read over to me in the presence of Mr. Smith (the jailor) and his wife before I signed

Q. Did you not in that affidavit swear that never left any woman alone in the jail with Walker, or knew of his being alone with any woman?

Mr. Blunt objected, on the ground that the paper itself should be produced in evidence.

The Court thought the question objectionable in the produced in the p

hr. Busteed said that he was prepared to show that the paper was lost—that he would further show its contents, the time when, and the circumstances under which it was lost. He proposed to prove this by Mr. Walker, the defendant.

Mr. Blunt said that the first thing to be done was

to show the loss of the paper. Other objections would be made hereafter, but that should be proved first. amination continued .- To Mr. Blunt-I never

Examination continued.—To Mr. Blant—I never read this paper myself; Wildes P. Walker read it to me; I have no knowledge whether he read it to me; I have no knowledge whether he read it to me; I have no knowledge whether he read it to me; I walker requested me to come to the jail; he came out to see me at Sixty-first street; I cannot recollect what time of day it was that he came; I went to him the next day; on arriving at the jail I found Walker in the front basement; Mr. and Mrs. Smith were with him; the paper was neither signed nor read to me in that room; I went with Mr. Smith, his wife, George Watson and Mr. Walker to the front room, above the basement; the paper was read to me quite fast by Walker; H. G. Smith, Geo. Watson and Mr. Walker accompanied me to the office of the Commissioner; after having swern before the Commissioner, all four of us left in company; I never had the paper in my hands after I had sworn to it; after the Commissioner affixed his name Walker took it; it was not read to me in the Commissioner's office; I did not see that paper after I left the office.

To Mr. Busteed—The additions or alterations to the paper were made at my suggestion; I understood what was read to me: I knew when the paper was

what was read to me; I knew when the paper was read to me that I was about to swear to the ruth of its contents; I did not read the paper myself, because I had confidence in Walker that he would read it correctly.

To Mr. Blunt—I swore to it under the supposition

that Walker had read it correctly.

To a juror—I was not a sworn officer while act-

To a juror—I was not a sworn officer while acting as turnkey.

Mr. Busteed then proposed to examine the defendant as to the loss of the paper.

Mr. Blunt objected—He said that the Commissioner ought to be examined touching this matter. The objection was overruled by the Court.

Wildes P. Walker being sworn, deposed—I am the defendant in this action; I know William S. Birch; I have heard his testimony in relation to an affidavit he made for me; the affidavit was handed to me by the Commissioner, after he had signed it, and I put it into my pocket; I have not got it; I have searched for it; I last saw it in the Court of Common Pleas chambers, when the deposition of Bobo was taken de bene esse; our papers became mixed, and I have not seen it since; I do not know where it is.

mixed, and I have not seen it since; I do not know where it is.

To Mr. Blunt—I cannot say when the examination of Bobo took place; I think it was in March or April last, before Judge Woodruff; I was there alone without counsel that day; Mr. Watson was not there; I did not miss the paper till I got to the office of Mr. Churchill, and did not speak to Mr. Martin (plaintiff's attorney) till the next day, when I asked him if he had a paper of mine; that paper was not used upon the examination of Colonel Bobo; I took part of the original minutes in the examination of Colonel Bobo on that day; I cannot say at what period of the examination of Colonel Bobo the loss of the paper took place; it was the next time I saw Mr. Martin that I asked him for the papers; I cannot recollect the date.

annot recollect the date.

To Mr. Busteed—I am not certain who took the minutes of Bobo's examination on the day the paper

Mr. Busteed then proposed that the plaintiff might examine the defendant as to the whole issue.

Mr. Blunt was obliged to the defendant's counsel for giving him what the law allows, but when he went into the enemy's camp, he would pick his soldiers.

bean P. Martin, attorney for the plaintiff, being sworn, deposed: I attended and conducted the examination of Colonel Bobo, on the day alluded to; I was there the whole time; I never saw the paper alleged to be lost in my life; Mr. Walker never showed it to me; It was on the occasion of Mr. Storla's examination that Mr. Walker asked me if I

had any of his pape.

To Mr. Busteed.—I was very careful that Walker's papers and mine should not be mixed, on the day of Bobo's examination; I kept mine in my hat.

William S. Birch was called to the stand again.

Mr. Busteed then renewed his question, inserted already, with reference to the facts sworn to by witness in his deposition taken before the Commissioner.

witness in his deposition taken before the commissioner.

Mr. Blunt again objected, and said he had no doubt that, where a paper is proved to have been lost, parole evidence of its contents is admissible. It was, however, the privilege of the witness, in this case, to decline answering—that was a consideration for the witness alone; but he submitted that sufficient evidence of the loss of the paper had not been produced. Another objection was that the question was too leading. If the witness chose to answer, he should proceed by himself to state the contents of the paper.

The Judge thought that there was sufficient evidence of the loss of the paper.

Examination of Wm. S. Birch continued. He deposed—I cannot state what was in that affidavit; I only recollect two questions that were put to me; I do not recollect whether I did or did not swear in that affidavit that I never left any woman alone in the jail with Walker; I do not recollect whether I did or did not swear in that affidavit that I never left any woman alone in the jail with Walker; I do not recollect whether walker ever read that part to me; I cannot give the date when Mrs. Warner's visits to the jail commenced, but I think it was in the summer season; I have seem Mr. Warner three or four times; I recollect that he twice visited Walker in jail; he may have visited him oftener; I do not know whether he brought any packages to Walker.

To Mr. Blunt—At the time that Walker called upon me in Sixty first street, he said he wished to see me; he asked me if I knew what they were trying to do with him; I answered I did not; he said that his wife was trying to get a divorce from him; I said I had heard nothing about it; he then asked whether he could not see me, and I made an appointment to meet him at the corner of Bowery and Grand; I met him there, and he requested me then to come to Eldridge street jail; when I went the next day to the jail, I found the paper already prepared. oner. Mr. Blunt again objected, and said he had no

To a Juror-I never went with Walker to a house of ill fame.

To a Juror—I never went with Walker to a house of ill fame.

Francis J. Young, previously sworn, examined by Mr. Smith:

Q. Did you ever go to the Eldridge street jail in the ecompany of any woman?

Mr. Busteed objected on the ground that a professional relationship existed between the defendant and the witness as client and counsel.

The Judge said he did not see how going to a jail with a woman came within the rule of law that required secresy of matters passing between an attorney and his client.

Examination continued:—I went to the jail in Eldridge street with a Mrs. Williams as I understood her name to be; when I arrived at the jail there was considerable difficulty in obtaining admittance; we were finally admitted; Mrs. Williams, the turnkey called Tom, and myself went up stairs; I never had been inside of the jail before; Walker, Mrs. Williams, the turnkey and myself went into a little room in the front of the jail; Walker asked me if I would walk owt into the hall; Tom went out of the room; he left Mrs. Williams and Mr. Walker there; I had never seen Mr. Walker or Mrs. Williams before that morning; Mrs. Williams was brought to my office that morning by Col. Bebo; after I left the room fifteen or twentyminutes; I never saw Mrs. Williams but once afterwards.

Q. What knowledge have you of Mrs. Williams' character for chastity?

Objected to.

A. I have no means of knowing, except seeing her twice and hearing her spoken of.

Q. From what you have seen and heard have you acquired a personal knowledge of her general character for chastity?

A. I have.

Q. What was her character, then?

A. I have.

acter for chastity?

A. I have.
Q. What was her character, then?
A. Not good. I went into the jail with Mrs. Williems about the 15th of June, 1852; it was very hot weather—about the 4th of July, before or after—I cannot recollect the precise time without my register; I will send for it if you wish.

Cross-examined. Q. Where were you born, sir?
The Court thought that the question as to a witnesse? With was cuite unnecessary, unless on his nesses' birth was quite unnecessary, unless on his examination it was found that his character was to

be questioned. R would lead to a protraction of the trial beyond the limits of this term.

Winess—I came from Geneva, in this State; I commenced studying law in the office of Mr. McCulloch; then went to Panama and staid there and on the coast nearly a year; I traded in horses and mules, carried freight, and kept a hotel; after I came back from travelling I spent a week in Mr. Hall's office; I don't remember when I was admitted to the bar; I think it was in 1850; I then went travelling to watering places; I never met a prostitute there; I am acquainted with Caroline Lohman, known as Madame Restell; I have been to the house to see Mr. Lohman on law husiness; Mr. Bobo introduced Mrs. Williams to me; Bobo and I were never intimate; I had known him then only a day or two; Bobo gave me an introductory letter to Walker; it was a professional introduction; Bobo first brought Mrs. Williams to my affice: Mrs. Williams seemed to be very familiar with Bobo; they behaved towards each other as intimate friends; I only saw them together for an hour; I did not know the character of Colonel Bobo when I first saw him; Mrs. Williams and I went up to the jail together in a stage; Scott Sinclair, of Ne. 102 Broadway, knows Mrs. Williams; I do not remember the names of any one else who know her; Walker and Mrs. Williams were not introduced to each other the day we went to the jail; they seemed to be already acquainted with one another; when all four were together in the cell Walker knew that Tom was looking at him; the cell that Tom was in was a dark one; I suppose Mrs. Williams knew of Tom's peeping in as Walker ordered him away; he forbade Tom from looking through the bars of the cell; I was in the cell when Tom pecked in; I left the jail with Mrs. Williams; we went to the Irving House; she was a chaste woman then, as far as I knew; there was nothing in her dress or in her hair to excite suspicion; I did not then think anything about a connection existing between Mrs. Williams and defendant, believing her to be his relative; this

her to be his relative; this is the only time I ever saw Mrs. Williams with Walker; she had a child with her when she came to the office, but I do not remember that she took it to the jall; Inever boarded in any house with Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Smith then read from the cross examination of Mr. Rue, which was in substance as follows:—Mrs. Williams ceme to the jail with Mr. Young; my boy went up stairs with them; I did not go up. Amasa Hagar, examined by Mr. Blant—I was part of the year 1850 in the Sheriff's office; Thomas Carnley was Sheriff; I was assistant deputy to Samuel Cunningham; I know the defendant; I was charged with him on the day that General Taylor came to New York, in 1860; Mr. Cunningham was the deputy; I went to New Brunswick to arrest Walker; I arrested him on a bail piece; Mr. Cunningham accompanied me; after his arrest. Walker was brought to this city, and was taken first to some place in Fourth avenue—but I don't recollect the house; Walker wanted to find some friends there; he was in my personal custody till next morning; that night he remained in Mercer street, in a house of Wystt or White; I don't remember the Christian name, but it was a female; I was in the house with him; I saw the landlady there, and some three, four, five, or six females; I thiuk I was in the parlors; this house was either between Grand and Broome, or Broome and Spring streets, on the left hand side; it was in the rear of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and on the opposite side of the street; it was about three stories high; Mr. Walker did not state the object of his visit to the house; after we were there an hour, Walker, I presumed, went to bed; the door of his room was locked; some one who had on women's clothes went into the room with him; we arrived at the house between ten and eleven o'clock at night, and I left it between seven and eight in the morning; a female opened the door for us when we entered; I only saw Walker a few times after; I don't recollect going with him anywhere else; I saw persons kipping in that house,

in town.

To a juror—The house to which I allude, in Mercer street, is not a respectable house.

Joseph Wark, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed:—
I have been connected with the Eighth ward police over six years; I have been on the patrol connected with the north-east corner of Grand and Mercer streets for five or six years; from 1850, James Cornell lived in that house for three or four years; he ell lived in that nell lived in that house for three or four years; he lives there now; I know something of the character of that house; we have noticed males and females going in and out of the house; there is a confectionery store at the corner; I have seen gentlemen and females go in to the back room through the store at all hours, until one or two o'clock.

To a juror—This house is more noted than private houses.

vate houses.
To Mr. Blunt—The ages of the females going in there were from sixteen to twenty five and thirty years; my patrol extended from Canal to Spring streets; know the houses in the rear of the St. Ni-

streets; know the houses in the rear of the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Q. What are the names of the persons who kept
the houses in rear of the St. Nicholas in 1850?
A. Ellen Thompson kept Nos. 75 and 77; Jane
Winslow kept 73; Catherine Row kept 67; these
comprise all the houses in rear of the St. Nicholas;
I know a Mrs. White in this city; her name was Fanny White; she lived in 33 Mercer street, the first
dwelling house above Grand street; she was living
there when I went on that beat five years ago; she
moved from there about four years ago, and went to
119 Mercer street, the first dwelling house above
Prince street.

119 Mercer street, the first dwelling house above Prince street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—The house on the corner of Grand and Mercer streets has been kept by Cornell as a confectionery store ever since I have known it; I 'was never in the upper stories; the store generally closes at midnight; the people that go in at the door of the store do not always come out the same way; there are pretty old boys there; I have seen men in the store nearly as old as sixty; the rear room is set out as a saloon, with tables and chairs; the house does not present any different appearance from a house having a confectioner's store in it.

ore in it.

Mr. Blunt would offer no more testimony as to the Mr. Blunt would offer no more testimony as to the character of this house. There was one additional witness on whom an attachment was served to compel his attendance; but so far, he had evaded the process. With the exception of this witness, he said that the case of the plaintiff was closed.

Mr. Busteed wished to know how long the Court would allow the case to remain open for the examination of this witness?

The Court inquired if the evidence of this witness was in relation to the facts already adduced.

Mr. Blunt said it was in relation to the same facts to which Sturla testified.

The Court said that the plaintiff's case might then be kept open for the examination of this one witness.

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Mr. Busteed said that he would move, to-morrow, to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that neither the plaintiff or defendant were residents of the State of New York at the time of the commission of the alleged adulteries, and that therefore the Court had no jurisdiction.

The Court then adjourned.

Catholicism in Chicago.

New York, June 22, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In a communication from Chicago, in this morning's Herald, your correspondent states:

In the important and flourishing city of Chicago, boasting of its seventy thousand inhabitants, the Catholics hold the political power. Not a Protestant holds an office under the city government. The Mayor and all the subordinates are either Irish or Dutch Catholics, and there is not now an American there who has any voice in the principal departments of the city government.

Now, as a citizen of Chicago, these remarks demand a most unqualified contradiction. The Cataolics number about one third of the entire population—probably not so much. The Mayor, Isaac L. Miliken, Esq., is an American and a Protestant, and the whole of the city council, composed of eighteen individuals, contains only one Catholic representative—the remainder are Americans and Protestants. In the entire city government, keeping off a few constables and policemen, only three or four Catholics hold office, and these, I may remark, are justify and deservedly esteemed by the whole community.

In other portions of your correspondent's re-

and deservedly esteemed by the respondent's remarks, I regret to observe a certain animus regarding the foreign population of Chicago, which indicates that his information has been derived from a rather questionable source, but which at present is not worthy of reference.

Respectfully, D. O'H.

Clegg, convicted at Troy last week of aroon in the third degree, has been sentenced to the Clinton county State prison for seven years and three months.

Before Hon. Judges Roosevelt and Clerke.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ALLEGED LUNACY. JUNE 22.—In the Matter of Thomas Dunlap.— lessrs. Edmon Blankman and Fletcher Park ap peared for the alleged lunatic in this case, and pro sented to the Court several affidavits setting forth that Thomas Dunlap is perfectly sane and in full possession of all his faculties. The affidavit of Dr. Benjamin J. Blankman stated that he first saw Thomas Dunlap at the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum on the 8th of June instant; that he remai and conversed with him in reference to his alleged insanity, and has since that day repeatedly, at least three times daily, conversed with and examined Mr. Dunlap, and he (Dr. Blankman,) as a physician, pronounces that Dunlap is not insane in any respect whatever, and exhibits no signs of insanity, but in his opinion the alleged lunatio is in the full possession of all his faculties, and a perfectly sane man.

respect whatever, and exhibits no signs of masnity, but in his opinion the alleged lunatic is in the full possession of all his faculties, and a perfectly sane man.

The affidavits of Dr. Barber, Dr. De Wees, Dr. Jas. Kennedy, to the same effect, were also placed before the Court; also, the affidavit of Mr. John B. Sickles, an intimate friend, which sets forth his belief that Mr. Dunian is perfectly sane.

The petition of the alleged lunatic sets forth that he has resided in New York for thirty-five years, and was engaged in business as a florist for sixteen years past; that he served as a juror in the case of De Orn, who was tried for murder, and the jury being out three days and three nights, he, Dunlan, contracted a cold which brought on an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which confined him to his room for about four mouths; that when convalescent, and able to leave his room, and while at a livery stable, engaging a carriage to come down town to transact some business, his brother, James Dunlap, who had not visited or seen him during his illness, and Mr. Wm. S. Corwin, came there and insisted on his taking a ride with them; that he for a time refused, inasmuch as he had susiness to transact, but they urged him to take a ride with them for the benefit of his health, to which he at last assented; that they took the team which he (the alleged lunatic) had ordered, and after going as far as Mr. Corwin's store, they asked him to take a friend into the vehicle, whom they said was also in ill health; he consented, and the friend was introduced to him as a Mr. Van Cott, and the petitioner has since ascertained that that person was a police officer; they went as far as Wiley's Hotel, when they seked petitioner if he had any objection to their taking a drink; he said no, but declined to drink himself; they then proposed with a party in the barroom to have a trot to Jones' hotel for drinks, but Dunlap refused to allow it, as he had hired the horses and felt himself responsible for them; they give have he was served

other than from friendship or brotherly affection. He therefore prays for his personal liberty, and for the possession of his property.

Mr. Nelson opposed the discharge of the petitioner on the ground that the friends of Mr. Dunlap had not had sufficient notice.

After some conversation between the counsel and the court and Mr. Dunlap, Judge Roosevelt said that he saw no symptoms of insanity about Mr. Dunlap. Mr. Nelson said he had the affidavits of several physicians stating that he was insane.

Judge Roosevelt could not perceive it from his present appearance and conversation. It was said that all men were insane on some one point or another, and perhaps Mr. Dunlap was so, but that does not appear before the court, either from his manner or by evidence.

Mr. Dunlap, who was present in court, was asked by the Judge what was the state of his property. He said he could not say; that he was permitted by Judge Campbell to have his liberty, provided he did not go to his store and was present at the day of trial; his word of honor was pledged, and he would not violate it for any consideration; but this he knew that he had loet \$10,000 worth of plants, and perhaps \$12,000 or \$14,000. Mr. Dunlap then proceeded to state in a clear and perfectly consecutive manner the particulars of his case as detailed in the above summary of his affidavit.

The court listened with marked attention to the alleged lunatic's statement. He then produced a copy of a letter he had written when in the asylum, and he asked the court if it was the production of an insane man. He had been charged, he said, with being insane and being a drunkard, but as to his sanity he appealed to his honor, Judge Roosevelt, who had known him for twenty years; and to others who could swear he had not drank for six years past. He had been confined in the lunatic asylum, in a bed swarming with bugs, and in a room with about it is the court in the court in the saylum, in a bed swarming with bugs, and in a room with about it is the court in the court in the court in a bed swarming with bugs, and in a room with about six inches of water under the floor, and no ventilation, but I was obliged to break a window to get air and prevent me from suffocating. I was handcuffed like a felon at the time. This, said Mr. Dunlap, was a strange cure for a man suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

tory rheumatism.

Judge Clerke inquired what asylum this was; for if this statement is true (said his Honor,) it is most of this statement is true (said his Honor,) it is most disgraceful.

Mr. E. Blankman.—The Bloomingdale Asylum. It is true. I was there myself, and saw it, and there are several witnesses who can depose to the same state of things.

Mr. Dunlap continued to state the further particulars of his confinement.

Mr. Dunlap continued to state the further particulars of his confinement.

Judge Roosevelt inquired if Mr. Dunlap had been accased of attempting to injure any person, or to make any foolish disposal of his property?

Mr. Dunlap stated that he had not.
Q. How large is your family?
Mr. Dunlap.—Unfortunately, I am a bachelor; but if I had been engaged to any young lady, no doubt she would discard me, from the fact of my being confined in a lunatic asylum, and that would be a greater loss to me than the deprivation of my property. (Laughter.)

Q. What was the amount of your property at the time of your imprisonment?

A. One kind of property to the amount of \$25,000, and interest in contracts to the amount of over \$100,000, in which Mr. James B. Whiting is also interested. I sold \$29,000 worth of property to ex-Mayor

and interest in contracts to the amount of over \$100,000, in which Mr. James R. Whiting is also interested. I sold \$29,000 worth of property to ex-Mayor Kingsland, and he said if Mr. Whiting came into the property he would also come in. He (Mr. Dunlap) asked the Court if he were an insane man would such men as those he had named, and Judge Ingraham, who is the legal adviser of the Woods, for whom he (Mr. D.) had sold \$100,000 worth of property, have placed confidence in him? Mr. Dunlap assured the Court that his property was daily deteriorating in value. He asked the permission of the Court to visit his plants at Harlem and in Broadway.

The Court said it would be proper to permit Mr. Dunlap to go and see his plants, and several persons in court volunteered to accompany him. Mr. D. objected to Mr. Nelson being of the party, and the Judge said that if they could spare Mr. Skidmore, who was a very judicious officer, they would desire him to accompany Mr. Dunlap and the counsel of both sides.

Mr. Blankman feared that they had no fueds to pay the expense of the officer, and he asked the Court to make an order for money to may for his hourd.

Mr. Blankman feared that they had no fueds to pay the expense of the officer, and he asked the Court to make an order for money to pay for his board. Mr. Dunlap had been an inmate of his (Mr. Blankman's) house since the 2th of June by the permission of the Court, and he had not been able to discover the remotest act of insanity on his part.

Mr. Dunlap expressed his gratitude to Mr. Blankman, his counsel, for the prompt and decisive manner in which he had brought his case before the Court.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision in the case.

Superior Court-Before a Sheriff's Jury.

Before a Sheriff's Jury.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

JUNE 19.—Michael Lane vs. John Kelleher.—
This was an action for an assault and battery. The plaintiff is an upholsterer, in the employ of Betts, Kelleher & Betts, carpet dealers, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the assault was committed by the defendant, (Kelleher.) a member of that firm. The defendant admitted the assault, and the matter came before the Sheriff's jury to assess the damages. Mr. Betts, another member of the firm, and several employes in the house, testified to the assault, to the effect that high words had passed between the parties, and that Kelleher struck Lane three or four blows, scratching his face, making his nose bleed, &c. The defendant introduced evidence in mitigation of damages, showing that a customer had just been in the store to make a complaint against Lane, and that in a moment of great excitement he had struck him. It was also shown that Lane, after the assault, had invited Kelleher to fight it out, which Kelleher declined to accept. The jury found a verdict for \$25 damages, which carries the same amount of costs.

In Darbyville, Pickaway county, Ohio, Miss Fuller, In Darbyvillo, Pickaway county, Ohio, Miss Fuller, a victim of misplaced affection, drowned herself because her lover sent her a note stating his intention not to marry her. She threw her arms around the neck of the faithless one, vissed min, and in a few minutes after plunged into the water and was a corpse. TO THE BOITOR OF THE HERALD

Thunder storms the present year have been fre-quent, and some of them fearfully active; many persons have been killed, and many buildings burn

Lightning conductors affixed to buildings or vessels afford absolute protection to life and property; and as these appendages cost but a trifle, no build-ing should be without them; and besides, the fire insurance companies of this city (many, if not all,) deduct ten per cent from the amount of the premium of insurance on all buildings insured which are

In my long continued and extensive observations of lightning phenomena, I have never yet met with a case of loss of life by lightning in a building or vessel furnished with metallic lightning conductors reared for protection; nor have I ever known of a claim to be made on either marine or fire insurance companies for loss by lightning in any case where the building or vessel was furnished with lightning conductors.

I know of no case of less of life by lightning in rail road cars, steamboats, ocean steamers, iron vessels or iron houses, evidencing that metals are not danger-

road cars, steamboats, ocean steamers, iron vessels or iron houses, evidencing that metals are not dangerous on account of suppose i attraction of lightning. Metals conduct lightning and distribute it.

Iron wire of five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter is large enough for a lightning conductor. The rod should be in one single piece and filed to a sharp point, and extend two feet above the chimney or highest point of a building designed to be protected, and extend to and into the ground to the depth of permanent moisture. No paint should be put on the conductor. Corrosion by oxidization or rust will not injure the conducting powers of the road. If glass insulators are used, the bore of the insulator should be so large as to allow space for both the water of the rain and the lightning to pass through freely.

A dwelling house requires a conductor to everychimney, and if there be a cupola, that should be provided with a conductor also.

A barn, fifty feet long, should have three rods, and needs but one fastening to each, and that at the ridge pole, from which point the conductor may diverge, and reach the ground several feet from the foundation of the building.

Meeting houses, having spires and bell, are more difficult to protect, as the spires are generally strengthened at the top by an iron shaft, which overcomes the rod, and discharges the lightning upon the bell, by which it is distributed. In such cases a rod should present a point under the bell.

Metal roofs should be connected with the earth by conductors, and the chimneys above the roof should have rods.

Shade trees should be provided with conductors. A shade tree affords no protection to a building against lightning.

Iron wire, of five sixteenths of an inch in diameter, costs less that one cent per foot. Any person of ordinary capacity can erect lightning conductors. Buildings and vessels furnished with lightning conductors, it is thought, do not suffer from the wind, at least such is the result of my investigations thus far made.

Persons struck do

thus far made.

Persons struck down by lightning should be drenched with cold water for hours; if that fail, add salt to the water, and continue the drenching. Any information in my power to give as to lightning conductors, is at the service of everybody.

E. MERIAM.

Later About the Treaties.

The following (says the St. Joseph Gazette) are the particulars as near as we can get them:—
Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, reserve together, one hundred square miles; it being a strip four miles wide, extending twenty-five miles along the south side of the Great Nemaha, fronting the Missouri; the remainder to be sold to the highest bidder, in the quarter sections, after it is surveyed, at public sale, as lands sold at public sale heretofore. Each tribe has six months in which to remove.

The Kickapoos have the privilege of selecting 150,000 acres of land, and may select on the Grasshopper, ten miles wide, running back, and get \$300,000, payable in twenty years, in equal annual instalments, and are to move in twelve months.

All the Indian titles to land on the Missouri river will be extinguished except four miles below the Nemaha, a small strip at the mouth of the Kansas.

The farm on which the Nemaha agency and mission are located will be retained for two years, when it is to be sold to the highest bidder.

In addition to what we said last week about the Shawnee and Delaware treaties, we give the subjoined:—

The boundary of the Delaware reservation is as

The boundary of the Delaware reservation is as follows:—Commencing on Kansas river at the Wy-andott line, about a mile below the military crossing at Delaware Post Office, running up Kansas river in a direct line, forty miles; thence north ten miles; thence in an easterly course to the mouth of a creek opposite the Narrows, between Little Platte and Missouri river. The balance of their land is to be surveyed by the government, and sold to the highest bidder. After deducting expense of survey and sale, the net proceeds are to be paid over to the tribe. The government has stipulated to keep off all settlers till the land is sold.

The Shawnees have sold the entire southern and western half of their country (mostly prairie) for sixty cents per acre; the reservation of 200 acres for each individual of the tribe (about 700 in all) is made from the other half, and the remainder sold

for each individual of the tribe (about 700 in all) is made from the other half, and the remainder sold at the same price.

We suppose that the section of the country from the Wakarusa to Smoky-Hill is now open to settlement. All that fine country about Fort Riley and on Big Blue—indeed, all the territory belonging to the United States—has long been open to settlers. It must be recollected that as regards those tracts recently purchased from the Indians a specified time is named in which the tribes are to remove—the government agreeing to keep off settlers till they are gone. Nevertheless, pre-emptors are laying foundations, staking out and blazing round their claims.

The great road from Parksville up the Kansas river into the heart of this country, is now througed with explorers.

river into the heart of this country, is now thronged with explorers.

Indian Attack upon the Emigrants.—The last Western mail brough 21s a somewhat disconnected letter from J. G. James, giving an account of depredations committed by the Indians on the property of parties migrating to California. The letter is dated Loup Fork of the Platte river, June 2, and says:—"To-day a company of men from Howard county, Mo., came back to us for assistance. They had been driven from their wagons by a party of Pawnee Indians. They had two wagons drawn by cattle, 2,000 sheep, and a number of horses. This company was commanded by Humphrey Cooper, who was the owner of the property. On the 29th of May, ninety-eight miles from St. Mary, at the Loup Fork, they were met by three Indians. They stayed in camp all night, and called themselves Sioux. They left the train and went ahead about nine miles. When the emigrants reached that point they were met by a party of Indian warriors, the chief of whom was standing by the roadside. When Captain Cooper was near him he advanced with rifle and lance in hand, apparently to shake hands. But Cooper saw his movements and told him to keep off, drawing at the same time a revolver. The chief gave way, the signal was given to his men, and they commenced firing at the whites with rifles. They had made a breast work of a hill about forty yards off, and fired from this position. Captain Cooper tried to get the wagons off, but the Indians shot down the animals, and kept up a continual fire at the men. One of them (French Woods) was killed, and a horse was shot dead from under aaother man. A ball passed through Captain Cooper's coat tail, and his horse was badly wounded. They were forced to save themselves by flight, leaving all their property behind them. They came to us for assistance, and we are preparing to go. Capt. J.S. Montgomery, of Ralls county, is in command of our company, and when united with the other party we number twenty-five men. Captain Cooper's loss is between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Ther

A Hanging Case in Kentucky.—In December last Charles Cushing was murdered in Lexington by William Wright; the offence that provoked the fatal shot being a slight offence to the assailant's wife. On the 15th inst., the prisoner, who had lain in prison from that time, was brought out for trial, and was convicted of murder in the first degree. Cushing kept a confectionery, which the wife of the prisoner entered in the dusk of evening, in presence of several witnesses, for a purchase. Cushing mistock her for another person, placed his hand on her shoulder, saying. "How are you, pretty?" In an instant he discovered his mistake and apologized, but the lady left in a rage, and soon after her husband and she returned to the shop, when the unfortunate young man was shot down in his tracks. When the jury had returned, after only twenty minutes absence, and had announced their fatal decree, a most distressing scene was witnessed by the crowd. The prisoner, entirely overcome, let his head fall on his breast, while his wife, his sister, and his mother, gave vent to their anguish in heartrendiag screams. His wife threw herself upon his neck, and exclaimed passionately. "Oh, why did I do this!" why did I do this!" and "Oh, how could those men find him guilty, when they have families Oh! I will die!" The acreams gradually subsided into sobs of grief and anguish, while the mournful, harrowing scene afflicted judge, jury, bar, and spectaters. A HANGING CASE IN KENTUCKY.-In December

Three or four of the citizens of Cambridge, Md., were torribly frightened while bathing in the Chantank river on Wednesday night, at the discovery of a large shark near them, which was about 12 feet in length.

Bow Hampshire Whig State Convention.

[Prom the Boston Chronisle, June 11.]

The annual State Convention of the whige of New Hampshire, for the nomination of State officers, was held yesterday forencom, in the hell of the House of Representatives at Concord.

At 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Mr. Clark, of Manchester, and was temporarily organized by the choice of Jonathan Kittriege, Eeq., of Canaan, as Chairman, and Ass McFarland, Esq., of Concord, as Secretary.

A committee of ten was then appointed to retire and nominate a list of permanent officers, which committee subsequently reported the following list, which was unanimously accepted:—

For President—Hon. Ira Perley, of Concord.

For Vice Presidents—W. H. G. Hackett, of Rockingham county; John B. Wentworth, of Strafford county; John C. Young, of Carroll county; James Tilton, of Belknap county; Robert Reed, of Hillsboro' county; John Prentiss, of Cheshire county; John Brount, of Sullivan county; Cyus Skinner, of Grafton county: Royal Joslin, of Coos county; and William B. Goodwin, of Merrimac county.

Secretaries—Asa McFarland, J. C. Abbott, George Wadleigh.

While the Committee on Organization was out, on motion of Mr. Bellows, of Lancaster, a commit-

Wadleigh.

While the Committee on Organization was out, on motion of Mr. Bellows, of Lancaster, a committee, consisting of one from each county, was appointed to examine the credentials of the members present.

present.
On motion of Mr. Rodel, of Portsmouth, such

tee, consisting of one from each county, was appointed to examine the credentials of the members present.

On motion of Mr. Rode, of Portsmouth, such whigs as were present from towns that have not sent delegates were invited to take seats and act with the Convention, to the number to which such towns might be entitled.

Hon. Isa Perley, on taking the chair, was received with much applause, and expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him, in a neat and pertinent speech. He stated that it was long since he had taken any part in the deliberations of any political body, and it was an unusual state of circumstances that would call him from the walks of private life; but every one must be aware that an unusual state of mational affairs had been recently brought about. The question of the extension of slavery, which we had all supposed to have been delinitely settled by the compromises of 1850, we have seen again rooted up, and the unhappy agitation on the subject again renewed. But we have seen the compact violated; we have seen the compromises of 1850, which were urged upon the North as a finality, and understood by its people as a final settlement of the vexed question, acquiesced in by both the political parties of the free States, by the whigs virtually, and by general understanding, and by the democratic party, by the solemn and binding actions of their conventions. The slavery agitation was to be settled. This was the great, perhaps the greatest, ground on which the present Chief Magistrate of the country was elected to his high office. This belief, more than any other, was the cause of his election, and the country, on his election to the chair of State, had a right to expect quict and repose on the subject, and to suppose the question forever established and settled. But there is none of us but what knows that by the act of the admission of the Nebraska and Kansas Territories this expectation of quiet was disappointed, and the seadon of slavery extension is now the great appaired by the supporters of

throughout the whole length and breadth of our common country.

Mr. Perley resumed his seat amid hearty and long continued applause.

A committee of ten, of which Mr. Clark of Manchester is chairman, was then appointed, to draft and report a series of resolutions.

On motion, a committee of one from each county was appointed to nominate a Whig State Central Committee, to consist of two members from each county.

County.

Mr. Eastman, of Conway, then moved, that when Mr. Eastman, of Conway, then moved, that when the Convention nominate a candidate for Governor, it be by acclamation, and not by ballot. Mr. Eastman stated, in support of his motion, that probably the minds of all the Convention were made up in relation to the candidate. The gentleman that the perty have supported for the last two years, still retains our entire confidence, (enthusiastic applause)—and will probably obtain the united vote of the whole Convention. Mr. Eastman stated further, that this arrangement would save much time, but stated his readiness to withdraw his motion if objected to.

The motion met with some opposition, and was withdrawn by the mover.

Hod. Jonathan Kittelder, of Canaan, rose in answer to loud and repeated calls, and addressed

answer to loud and repeated calls, and addressed the Convention in a most eloquent and stirring

Hon. Jonathan Kitteide, of Canaan, rose in answer to loud and repeated calls, and addressed the Convention in a most eloquent and stirring speech, alluding to the general topics of the day and to the cause of the great rally of the whigs of New Hampshire, ready to rouse the feelings and excite the grief and indignation of the whole North. He wished to allude to this fact, not as a whig, not as a member of any political party, but as a freeman of the North. The Missouri Compromise has been in force for over thirty years, and its repeal at this juncture looked to him ominous; not that the Nebraska-Kanasa bill was so much in itself, but if a solemn compact like this can be repealed by Congress and be acquiesced in by the people, what may not next be done? Where will the slave power stop if their present aggressions are to be received in quiet and peace by the people of the whole North? A short year ago he would have been shocked to believe that any man would rise in the halls of Congress and make such a proposition as this. When the selfish object of the mover was so apparent throughout the whole movement; when the means used to carry the bill through were so well known, it looked ominous and sad to him to see the measure tamely submitted to. He would not go so far as to advocate any violence or nob law towards Judge Douglas, but it seemed to him monstrous that the author or any of the supporters of the odious measure should be received as mon or human beings by the people of the North. [Great applause.] The speaker did not know but that he was a little violent on the question, but this was a time to speak out the true feelings and sentiments of any one who claims to be a man and a freeman of the North. When we see a President not only from a northern State, but from our own State of New Hampshire, ready to sacrifice the feelings and opinions of a vast majority of those who elected him, to a base love of power and strife for place, it was time for every man to speak out in honest denunciation of the nefarious sche

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, and on motion of Mr. EMERY, of Portsmouth, proceeded at once to ballot for a candidate for the office of Governor for the ensuing year.

The ballot having been concluded, the vote was declared as follows.

James Bell. 316 And the Hon. James Bell, of Exeter, was accordingly declared the nominee of the Convention, and the nomination was then made unanimous, amid loud

nomination was then made unanimous, and loud and continued applianse.

On motion of Mr. Dorge, of Hampton Falls, William Whittle, Esq., was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the Convention for the office of Railroad Commissioner.

In addition to the resolutions published in the Herald of Wednesday, Mr. Clark, of Manchester, from the committee on the subject, reported the following:

lowing:- Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, Resolved, That the Censtitution of the United States, based upon the principles of universal equality and right, was ordained and established to secure the blessings of liberty, and for its preservation and extension; that it does not in any way favor the extension of human slavery, but is in spirit opposed to the spread of that great evil.

very, but is in spirit opposed to the spread of that great evil.

Resolved, That it was the policy of the fathers of the republic, to its then existing limits, as is evinced by the passage of the ordinance of 1787, applied to all the territories of the Union, and by subsequent acts passed dering the administrations of Washington, Jelierson, and Monroe.

Resolved, That while every supporter of the repeal of the Miscouri compromise has impeached his character for political integrity, and that the Northern supporters of this measure have added to that the guilt of treachery to their constituents and to the cause of liberty; and we hereby declare our decided condemnation of the course of all such men, whatever may be their party affinities.

Hesolved, That to all members of Congress, irrespec-

Affinities.

Resolved That to all members of Congress, irrespective of party, and especially to those monie represent tives of the South who have manfully struggled to main-

tain the public faith inviolate, we acknowledge the 12 of gratitude due to faithful public servants and hoogs able men.

Resolved, That the nevel doctrine of non-intervention upon which Northern members of Congress base the apology for supporting the Nobraska hill is wholly no founded and delusive—is strenuously denied by the South, and its recognition by amendments repeatedly reshited—thus exhibiting the absurd spectacle of giving support to a bill upon grounds utterly repudiated by its Pacalined. That was the service of the

peculiar friends.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pain recent instances of Executive interference in the freedess of elections. It is subversive to the rights of the people, dangerous to our republican system, and no longer to be

grous to our republican system, and no longer to be tolerated.

Resolved, That we have the recent examples of the riends of freedom, wherever the people have had an opportunity to act at the polls, as unmistabable evidence that the blood of 76 has not yet sun out.

Resolved, That we invite the co operation of all the freemen of New Hampahire, who agree with us in the principles and purposes herein set forth, and that we certially tender to them our hearty co operation is the owns of freedom, and offer our confidence to these whe will confide in us.

The resolutions were advocated by several gentlemen, and on the question being taken, they were unanimously accepted, amid long and protracted applicate.

The Convention, which was the largest by farever held by the whigs of New Hampahire, was harmonious and enthusiastic in its action, and after the adoption of the resolutions, it adjourned size die.

Massachusetts State Temperance Conventions
[From the Boston Journal, June 21.]

Lowell, June 21.] M.

The convention assembled this morning at quarter past nine, at which time there were three or four-hundred persons in the hall.

Mr. Williams, from the committee to nominate permanent officers, reported the following Matywhich was unasimously adopted:

For President—Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord.
For Vice Presidents—Middlesex county—Hea.
John A. Knowles and Hon. Wm. Livingston, of Lowell; Essex—Bon. Thomas P. Richardson, of Lynn; Jeremiah Celman, of Fall River; Suffolk—Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., of Boston; Nerfolk—Nathan C. Martin, Esq., of Milton; Plymeuth—Nathan C. Martin, Esq., of Milton; Plymeuth—Nathan C. Martin, Esq., of Milton; Plymeuth—Welvin Copeland, Esq., of Norwich; Barnstable—Helvin Copeland, Esq., of Norwich; Barnstable—Rev. James Barnaby, of Harwich.

For Secretaries—B. W. Williams, of Boston; Rev. D. Higgins, of West Boylston; Luther B. Morse, e. Lowell.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, e.

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D. Higgins, of West Boyiston; Luther B. Morse, e. Lowell.

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Mr. Hoar, on taking the chair, said, we have again assembled to consider what is our duty under existing circumstances in regard to the cause of temperance. The present condition of the cause in such as to warrant our congratulations. We are engaged in a work of incalculable importance. There are hersons present who have long been engaged in this warfare, and who can look back upon darker days for the cause. He then considered some of the causes of encouragement for the friends of temperance to persevere. The first was the vote in the House of Representatives hat year on the question to repeal the prohibitory law—when the vote should two to one against repeal. This shows that great progress has been made, and furnishes great ground of encouragement to persevere. The progress made in Maine, and the perseverance of the friends of temperance there, was also cited as another ground for encouragement. The state of affairs in Verment, Rhode Island and Connecticut furnished an argument to the same effect. In New England, New Hampshire is the only State yet alien to the cause; but our friends there tell us that progress has been made—that though they have not yet attained, "they are pressing towards the mark," and will persevere unto the goal. He mentioned this fact to show that Heaven is giving us a reward for our labor and encouraging us to go on. From these encouragements he drew an argument to a more faithful performance of duty, and especially in the matter of complaining of liquor sellers. Some want the present exists we can clear our town of this evil in almost every instance. When one complaint does not hold let it be repeated, and the rum seller will find his object—that of making money—defeated.

The following gentlemen were appointed committee on resolutions:—Rev. Dr. Cleveland of Norwich, Dr. Royal A. Merriam of Topefield, and B. C. Dunbar of Easton.

The following gentlemen were then appoi

Committee.
The usual Business Committee was then appoint.

The usual Business Committee was then appointed.

Mr. Williams then submitted a detailed report of the operations of the State Central Committee during the past year. These operations embrace aid and advice in case of an emergency; the printing and furnishing of blank forms for prosecutions; active exertions during the last political campaign, which resulted in securing a very large majority against the repeal of the law; the work of raising a million fund, now completed, and on which an assessment of one-half per cent has been levied and nearly collected. The collections from all sources, including the million fund assessment, amount to \$7,738 32, and the expenses to \$7,428 55, leaving a balance of \$309 77.

the million fund assessment, amount to \$7,738 32, and the expenses to \$7,428 55, leaving a balance of \$509 77.

The report concludes by saying that the cause of prohibition in this State was never more premising than now, and recommends the people of the State to take active measures to elect a Legislature next fall which will amend and make more effectual the prohibitory law. The report was accepted and adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The auditing committee reported that the Treasurer's accounts were correctly kept and properly vouched for.

The committee to nominate a State Committee reported as follows:—Wm. B. Spooner, B. W. Williams, Moses Mellen, of Boston; Edwin Thompson, of Walpole; James Eaton, of Walpole; John I. Baker, of Beverly; Zenas D. Bassett, of Hyarmis; Phineas Crandall, of Worcester; Charles B. Wilder, of Chelesa; Daniel Farrar, Lyman Beecher, of Boston; Wa. H. Jameson, of Brookline; Melvin Copeland, of Norwich; J. P. Williston, of Northampton; Dr. H. L. Sabin, of Williamstown; Wm. Elliot, of Greenfield; James Ford, Jr., of Abington; Darius Geff, of Pawtacket; R. C. Pitman, of New Bedford; Wm. Hyde, of Ware; Harvey M. Richards, of Atlaboro; H. B. Cushing, of Boston; Charles R. Ladd, of Chicopee; J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge; Nathas Durfee, of Fall River; William Livingston, John Nemith, of Lowell; N. T. Leonard, of Westfield; John Branning, of Monterey; Rev. D. Higgins, of West Baylston; David Choate, of Essex; Jacob Sleeper and Julius A. Palmer, of Boston; Melzar Hatch, of Hanning, of Monterey; Rev. D. Higgins, of West Baylston; David Choate, of Essex; Jacob Sleeper and Julius A. Palmer, of Boston; Melzar Hatch, of Hanning, of Monterey; Rev. D. Higgins, of West Baylston; David Choate, of Essex; Jacob Sleeper and Julius A. Palmer, of Boston; Melzar Hatch, of Hanning, of Monterey; Rev. D. Higgins, of West Baylston; David Choate, of Essex; Jacob Sleeper and Julius A. Palmer, of Boston; Meland Hoar, which had been over; John Smith, of Andover; Rev. Phineas Stowe, of Boston; Thomas Bradley

Resolved, That as it always becomes, on occasions like the present, so now are we especially called upon to express our unbounded gratitude to God for the steadily increasing tokens of his favor towards our cause. Resolved, That whilet our belief in the absolute naccessity of legal enactments for the suppression of intemperance is constantly waxing deeper, we deem the dilgent use of all proper moral and religious means equally indispensable in the prosecution of our enter-

diligent use of all proper moral and religious means equally indispensable in the prosecution of our enterprise.

The third resolution hails with joy the program of the cause in other places.

There are several others upon matters of minor importance, which I must skip to give the following in full:—

Resolved, That the State Temperance Committee be instructed to call, four weeks before the State election, a State Temperance Convention, for the purpose of naminating independent candidates for Governer and Lisquenaut Governor, who shall be in favor of the cristing prohibitory law of this State, and of such amendmental thereto as shall render it more efficient, previded morther candidates shall be nominated who shall be willing to pledge publicly their fidelity to the great principle of prohibition as it is embodied in the Anti-Liquer law of 1852.

Resolved, That the State Temperance Committee be instructed to cause, four weeks before the State election, county conventions to be held for the purpose of nominating independent candidates for the Small of Massachusetts, who shall be in favor of the existing prohibitory law, with such amendments therete as shall render it efficient, excepting in those counties which shall have nominated candidates in favor of said law with the proposed amendments.

Resolved, That in case one or all of the political parties shall, after the said county conventions shall have been held, nominate candidates in favor of said law with the proposed of the counties in the State Temperance.

Resolved, That in case one or all of the political par-ties shall, after the said county conventions shall have teen held, nominate canditates in favor of prohibition in any of the counties in the State, the State Temperance Committee be instructed to cause the independent no-minations to be so modifies or withdrawn as to include a parter all of those candidates in favor of prohibition, nominated by the different political parties.

Obstructions in the St. Lawrence.—Messacisf and Maillefert, engineers employed to san vey the obstructions of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Kingston, have arrived at the conclus slop that it is perfectly practicable to clear it of them, and make a channel of twelve feet deep for the passage of vessels up and down. The engineers are ready to go to trial, and with the support of the government there can be but little doubt of their success. Business at Montreal is quite active; and the free nevigation of the St. Lawrence is looked to as the certain revival of commesse.—Ling Mail